

MAY 18 1923 ✓

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THE ROMANCE OF LIFE

Motion picture in one reel

Author of the motion picture (under Sec. 62)
Bray Productions, Inc., of U. S.

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THE ROMANCE OF LIFE

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Main Title

Who are we?

Where do we come from?

This is the tale that Science tells.

It is the story of mankind in the making.

1. The earth has not always been as we know it today -- for countless ages it spun in space, hot and lifeless.
2. On its boiling surface no living thing could exist.
3. When finally the exterior hardened, it wrinkled in great folds.
4. Water gathered in the depressions --
5. -- and debris from the higher levels formed layers of mud and sand in the primitive lakes.
6. Subsequent wrinkling of the earth's surface raised the land high above the ocean and rivers cut great canyons, exposing the strata to view.
7. Then one day the wonder happened. Life came. The first living cell floated on the waters. It was probably similar to the simple forms we see greatly magnified in a drop of pond water.
8. This microscopic creature is the Amoeba. It is the lowest form of animal life and does not maintain a definite shape.
9. The jellylike substance of the Amoeba is called Protoplasm. It is found in every thing that is alive, in plants and animals and you and me. Because it is alive it moves.
10. In the larger plants and animals the jellylike substance or protoplasm is divided into many cells. Here it is in a water plant greatly magnified.
11. Like the subway at rush hours.
12. For millions of years absurd creatures like this floated on the waters, gradually forming different habits.
13. Some were happiest in the dark depths of the sea. They took root in the slimy sediment and became plants.
14. Others preferred to move about and they grew strange jointed legs and began to crawl along the bottom of the sea, much like the crabs of today.
15. Others became covered with scales and began to move from place to place with a swimming motion, and the sea became populated with myriads of fishes.

16. Meanwhile the water plants increased in number until there was no longer room at the bottom of the sea, and gradually they left the water and made a new home in the marshes.
17. After centuries they learned to leave as comfortably in the air as in the water, and increased in size and became fine trees.
18. In time the fish also began to leave the water. They learned to breathe with lungs as well as gills, and lived both on the land and in the water, like the frog or the turtle.
19. Once out of the water the animals adapted themselves more and more to the land and crawled about like lizards.
20. That they might move about more quickly through the soft earth they grew longer legs and became of great size, until the world was populated with huge reptiles.
21. Then a strange thing happened. The gigantic reptiles died. Perhaps because it grew very cold. The creatures that survived were very different, and as conditions changed, adapted themselves to new requirements. Among them is the little foxlike Echipus.
22. These creatures gradually changed and developed through the ages until - - - - - .
23. Today we have our friend the horse.
24. The descendants of the reptiles were unlike them because the female carries the young in her body until they are old enough to protect themselves. We call them Mammals because the mother feeds the young from her breast.
25. Meanwhile the trees and shrubs had put forth lovely flowers.
26. The flowers attracted the bees and birds who scattered the seeds far and wide until the earth became covered with green pastures and dark forests.
27. Now came a parting of the ways. One Mammal surpassed all others. It had learned to use its forelegs as hands and to stand upright.
28. A member of this group is man. He differs from all the others for he was the first to use his brain to conquer the forces of nature.
29. Man has lived but a short time in comparison to all the ages, but he has made gigantic progress and is fast learning to control his destiny.
30. If man has traveled so far in development in such a brief span what Godlike creature may he not become to-morrow.

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